Schriftliche Abiturprüfung 2005
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Die Aufgaben umfassen 6 Seiten

Teilaufgabe I: Leseverstehen eines nicht-literarischen Textes

Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Erlaubte Hilfsmittel:

Den Schülerinnen und Schülern ist die Benutzung eines an der Schule eingeführten einsprachigen Wörterbuchs und der jeweiligen Textausgaben von Nick Hornbys *About a Boy* und *Short Stories from Australia and New Zealand* gestattet.

In den Textausgaben erlaubt sind Unterstreichungen und farbliche Markierungen. Es dürfen keine Notizen angebracht sein.
Teilaufgabe I: Leseverstehen eines nicht-literarischen Textes

Text

A Future With Nowhere to Hide?

This connectedness may lead toward a future where our cell phones track us like FedEx packages, sometimes when we're not aware

By Steven Levy, Newsweek

June 7 issue - We're all too familiar with the concept of technology as a double-edged sword, and wireless is no exception. In fact, the back edge of this rapier is sharp enough to draw blood. Yes, the idea of shedding wires and cables is exhilarating: we can go anywhere and still maintain intimate contact with our work, our loved ones and our real-time sports scores. But the same persistent connectedness may well lead us toward a future where our cell phones tag and track us like FedEx packages, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes when we're not aware.

To see how this might work, check out Worktrack, a product of Aligo, a Mountain View, Calif., producer of "mobile services." The system is sold to employers who want to automate and verify digital time-logs of their workers in the field. The first customers are in the heating and air-conditioning business. Workers have cell phones equipped with GPS that pinpoint their locations to computers in the back office. Their peregrinations can be checked against the "Geo Fence" that employers draw up, circumscribing the area where their work is situated. (This sounds uncomfortably like the pet-control technology, those "invisible fences" that give Rover a good stiff shock if he ventures beyond the backyard.)

"If they're not in the right area, they're really not working," says Aligo CEO Robert Smith. "A notification will come to the back office that they're not where they should be." The system also tracks how fast the workers drive, so the employer can verify to insurance companies that
no one is speeding. All of this is perfectly legal, of course, as employers have the right to
monitor their workers. Smith says that workers like the technology because it insures they get
credit for the time they spend on the job.

Worktrack is only one of a number of services devoted to tracking humans. Parents use
similar schemes to make sure their kids are safe, and many drivers are already allowing safety
monitors to keep GPS tabs on their travels ... Look for the practice to really explode as
mobile-phone makers comply with an FCC "E911" mandate dictating that by the end of 2005
all handsets must include GPS that pinpoints the owner's location.

The prospect of being tracked "turns the freedom of mobile telephony upside down," says
Marc Rotenberg of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. His concern is government
surveillance and the storage of one's movements in databases. In fact, if information from the
GPS signals is retained, it would be trivial to retain a log of an individual's movements over a
period of years (just as phone records are kept). An even darker view is proposed by two
academics who wrote a paper warning the advent of "geoslavery." Its definition is "a practice
in which one entity, the master, coercively or surreptitiously monitors and exerts control over
the physical location of another individual to routinely control time, location, speed and
direction for each and every movement of the slave."

My guess is that the widespread adoption of tracking won't be done against our will but
initially with our consent. As with other double-edged tools, the benefits will be immediately
apparent, while the privacy drawbacks emerge gradually. The first attraction will be based on
fear: in addition to employers' keeping workers in tow, Mom and Dad will insist their
teenagers have GPS devices so parents can follow them throughout their day, a human
equivalent of the LoJack system to find stolen cars. The second stage will come as location-
based services, from navigation to "friend-finding" (some systems tell you when online
buddies are in shouting range) make our lives more efficient and pleasurable.

Sooner or later, though, it will dawn on us that information drawn from our movements has
compromised our "locational privacy"—a term that may become familiar only when the
quality it refers to is lost. "I don't see much that will bring it¹ about [...] in the short term,"
says Mark Monmonier, author of "Spying With Maps." He thinks that we'll only get serious

¹ The author here refers to a set of measures to protect people's locational privacy
about this after we suffer some egregious privacy violations. But if nothing is done, pursuing our love affair with wireless will result in the loss of a hitherto unheralded freedom—the license to get lost. Here's a new battle cry for the wireless era: Don't Geo-Fence me in.

Annotations:
FedEx (subheading) – Federal Express (parcel service like UPS)
FCC "E911" (25) – technological standard for wireless devices
GPS – Global Positioning System
Rover – a very popular dog’s name
LoJack – technical system to find stolen (hijacked) cars
CEO – Chief Executive Officer (high ranking executive of a company)
Worksheet

A: Comprehension

CONTENT:
Use all the relevant information in the text to answer the following questions without, however, taking information from the parts you are to translate. Use your own words as far as possible.

1. Describe how employers can use wireless mobile services to keep a log of their employees. (about 5 sentences)

2. For what reasons do different people use such tracking systems? (about 7 sentences)

3. In what two ways do scientists see individual freedom endangered by this new technology? (about 4 sentences)

4. Summarize how the author predicts the development of people’s attitude towards wireless tracking devices. (about 80 words)

Form

5. Choose three different stylistic devices that reflect and illustrate the author’s opinion and explain their respective function in the text.

B. Translation
Translate into idiomatic German from line 1 (“We’re all too familiar with …”) to line 10 (“… of their workers in the field.”).
Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Choose one of the following topics. Write about 400 words.

**Topic 1**  
**Peter Carey: A Windmill in the West / Archie Weller: Going Home**

Compare the settings in the two short stories "A Windmill in the West" and "Going Home" and explain how the setting contributes to the development of the protagonist and the action in each short story.

**Topic 2**  
**Nick Hornby: About a Boy**

Explain to what extent the characters Will Freeman and Marcus in Nick Hornby’s novel About a Boy contribute to each other’s development.
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Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

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A Future With Nowhere to Hide?

This connectedness may lead toward a future where our cell phones track us like FedEx packages, sometimes when we're not aware

By Steven Levy, Newsweek

June 7 issue - We're all too familiar with the concept of technology as a double-edged sword, and wireless is no exception. In fact, the back edge of this rapier is sharp enough to draw blood. Yes, the idea of shedding wires and cables is exhilarating: we can go anywhere and still maintain intimate contact with our work, our loved ones and our real-time sports scores. But the same persistent connectedness may well lead us toward a future where our cell phones tag and track us like FedEx packages, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes when we're not aware.

To see how this might work, check out Worktrack, a product of Aligo, a Mountain View, Calif., producer of "mobile services." The system is sold to employers who want to automate and verify digital time-logs of their workers in the field. The first customers are in the heating and air-conditioning business. Workers have cell phones equipped with GPS that pinpoint their locations to computers in the back office. Their peregrinations can be checked against the "Geo Fence" that employers draw up, circumscribing the area where their work is situated. [...]

"If they're not in the right area, they're really not working," says Aligo CEO Robert Smith. "A notification will come to the back office that they're not where they should be." [...] Worktrack is only one of a number of services devoted to tracking humans. Parents use similar schemes to make sure their kids are safe, and many drivers are already allowing safety monitors to keep GPS tabs on their travels. Look for the practice to really explode as mobile-
phone makers comply with an FCC "E911" mandate dictating that by the end of 2005 all handsets must include GPS that pinpoints the owner's location. The prospect of being tracked "turns the freedom of mobile telephony upside down," says Marc Rotenberg of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. His concern is government surveillance and the storage of one's movements in databases. In fact, if information from the GPS signals is retained, it would be trivial to retain a log of an individual's movements over a period of years (just as phone records are kept). An even darker view is proposed by two academics who wrote a paper warning the advent of "geoslavery'." Its definition is "a practice in which one entity, the master, coercively or surreptitiously monitors and exerts control over the physical location of another individual to routinely control time, location, speed and direction for each and every movement of the slave." […]

Sooner or later […] it will dawn on us that information drawn from our movements has compromised our "locational privacy"—a term that may become familiar only when the quality it refers to is lost. "I don't see much that will bring it1 about […] in the short term," says Mark Monmonier, author of "Spying With Maps." He thinks that we'll only get serious about this after we suffer some egregious privacy violations. But if nothing is done, pursuing our love affair with wireless will result in the loss of a hitherto unheralded freedom—the license to get lost. Here's a new battle cry for the wireless era: Don't Geo-Fence me in.

545 words

Abridged from Newsweek, June 07, 2004

Quelle: http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/5086975/site/newsweek/

Annotations:
FedEx (subheading) […]Federal Express (parcel service like UPS)
FCC "E911" (25) – technological standard for wireless devices
GPS – Global Positioning System
CEO – Chief Executive Officer (high-ranking executive of a company)

1 The author here refers to a set of measures measures to protect people's locational privacy
Worksheet

A. Comprehension

CONTENT:
Use all the relevant information in the text to answer the following questions/assignments without, however, taking information from the parts you are to translate. Use your own words as far as possible.

1. Describe how employers can use wireless mobile services to keep a log of their employees. (about 5 sentences)

2. For what reasons do different people use such tracking systems? (about 7 sentences)

3. In what two ways do scientists see individual freedom endangered by this new technology? (about 4 sentences)

4. What are the author’s predictions concerning the development of our ‘love affair with wireless’? (3-4 sentences)

B. Translation

Translate into idiomatic German from line 1 (“We’re all too familiar with ...”) to line 7 (“... we’re not aware.”).
Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Choose one of the following topics. Write about 270 words.

**Topic 1: Peter Carey: A Windmill in the West / Archie Weller: Going Home**

Compare the settings in the two short stories “A Windmill in the West” and “Going Home”, and explain how the setting contributes to the development of the protagonist and the action in “Going Home”.

**Topic 2: Nick Hornby: About a Boy**

Explain to what extent Marcus influences Will Freeman and contributes to his development in Nick Hornby’s novel About a Boy.
Teilaufgabe I: Leseverstehen eines nicht-literarischen Textes

Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Erlaubte Hilfsmittel:

Den Schülerinnen und Schülern ist die Benutzung eines an der Schule eingeführten einsprachigen Wörterbuchs und der jeweils eingeführten Textausgabe von James Baldwin, Sonny’s Blues (Klett 5765) und James Saunders, A Slight Accident (Klett 5783) gestattet. In den Textausgaben dürfen keine Notizen angebracht sein; erlaubt sind lediglich Unterstreichungen und farbliche Markierungen.
Teilaufgabe I: Leseverstehen eines nicht-literarischen Textes

Text

Iraq: Losing the American Way
By James Kurth

The Iraq War has been underway for less than a year, but it has already lasted long enough for us to get some sense of its place in American history and particularly in the grand narrative of America´s role in the world. (...) It is increasingly evident that the war policy of the Bush administration represents a radical abandonment of traditional American ways of dealing with the world, ways that overall have served the United States very well.

First, the way that the administration prepared for the war – disregarding the objections of every international organization and most of America´s traditional allies – was a sharp departure from the long-standing U.S. diplomatic practice of obtaining some form of international approval and legitimization for our wars and military interventions. The Iraq war represents a repudiation of the traditional American way of diplomacy. Second, the way that the administration has fought the war – deploying military forces unusually few in number and now stretched far too thin – has been a sharp departure from the long-standing U.S. military practice of using overwhelming mass not only to defeat an enemy but also to deter any renewed resistance later. The Iraq War represents a repudiation of the traditional American way of war. Finally, the way that the administration has tried to establish stability and peace – promoting liberal democracy while imposing military occupation – is in some senses an extension of the historic U.S. practice with democratization projects, but it is one carried to such an unrealistic and impractical extreme that the prospects for success are bleak. (...)

- 3 -
The 20th century witnessed numerous attempts to bring democracy to countries that hitherto had been ruled by dictatorial or authoritarian regimes. Most of these efforts were promoted by the United States, and many of them were backed by U.S. military intervention and occupation. (...) Whenever the Bush administration had to present a historical precedent to show that this kind of radical and ambitious project had succeeded in the past, they pointed to West Germany and Japan. They never mentioned the many other U.S. efforts to use military force to democratize countries in Latin America, and of course they never mentioned the epic U.S. failure in South Vietnam. (...) 

Ample historical experience with a wide variety of democratization projects predicts that the U.S. effort to bring democracy to Iraq will end in failure. That effort may fail because the Iraqi people do not have the cultural values, social conditions, or historical experience with which to construct a democracy. Or it may fail because the Iraqi people come to associate democracy with the U.S. occupation and with all the disruptions and humiliations that a military administration inevitably brings. Or it may fail because there is actually no Iraqi people at all, only three peoples that will use democracy to break away from each other – at best, this would result in three democracies, rather than one; at worst, it would result in three states engaged in a new war of their own. Or it may fail because of all of the above. With all these paths leading straight to failure, it will take a miracle for the U.S democratization project to succeed.

The failure of democratization in Iraq will discredit similar U.S. efforts elsewhere. The damage will be greatest in the Middle East and in the Muslim world more broadly, where Islamism will be left as the only valid ideology and Islamization as the only vital political and social project. Elsewhere the harm will not be as profound, but for a few years at least, other countries will dismiss any U.S. proclamations and promotions of democratization as just another preposterous, feckless, and tiresome American conceit.

The Best American Political Writing 2004 (Edited by Royce Flippin), New York 2004
Worksheet

A Comprehension

Use all the relevant information in the text to answer the following questions without, however, taking information from the part you are to translate. Use your own words as far as possible.

1. Describe areas where the present American policy has diverged from its traditional formula for success in international affairs. (about 6 sentences)

2. Describe the role of the United States in the 20th century regarding military intervention in the name of democracy. (about 3 – 4 sentences)

3. Why are the prospects for success in Iraq so bleak? (about 5 sentences)

B Translation

Translate into idiomatic German from line 1 (“The Iraq war ...“ ) to line 3 (“ ... in the world. “) and from line 43 (“ The failure ...“) to line 46 (“ ... social project. “).
Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Choose one of the following topics. Write about 270 words.

**Topic 1**

“You got to hold on to your brother … and don’t let him fall” (40, 23/24)

Characterize the relationship between Sonny and his brother in Baldwin’s ‘Sonny’s Blues’.

**Topic 2**

“Life, Harry used to say, is reason.” (45, 9)

Penelope: “The most incredible things happen suddenly out of the blue… Life is an affront to the intelligence.” (44, 19ff.)

Discuss the different attitudes towards life of men and women in ‘A Slight Accident’.
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Teilaufgabe I: Leseverstehen eines nicht-literarischen Textes

Text

Adventures in Agelessness

The young want to be older, and the older want to be younger. It’s just another chapter in Americans’ endless ‘pursuit of happiness’.

[By Robert J. Samuelson]

We live in an age when people increasingly refuse to act their age. The young (or many of them) yearn to be older, while the older (or many of them) yearn to be younger. We have progressively demolished the life cycle’s traditional stages, shortening childhood and following it with a few murky passages. Adolescence—imagined as a pleasant mix of adult rights without adult responsibilities—begins before puberty and, for some, lasts forever. Middle age, which once arrived in the mid-30s or early 40s, has been pushed back well beyond 50 or even 60. As for old age, it is rarely mentioned until the paraphernalia of physical decay (canes, walkers, wheelchairs) make it moot.

This drift into age denial is everywhere. The Washington Post reported last week that preteen boys are increasingly into body-building. One 12-year-old said that he started lifting weights when he was 7 and can now bench-press 80 pounds. He told the Post that his girlfriend likes his muscles, particularly his biceps. Of course, the boys are simply following girls who, at ever-younger ages, have been baring midriffs, shortening shorts and slathering themselves in cosmetics—all to look older and sexier. For both, consumerism begins early. Typical 8- to 14-year-olds now spend—from allowances, jobs and gifts—about $1,294 a year ($25 a week), says MarketResearch.com.

Sports is another area where adult practices have filtered down to youth. Thirty years ago, sports didn’t become seriously organized for most children—with the exception of Little League—until high school. Now soccer, basketball and hockey leagues begin at 4, 5 and 6. Older kids graduate to “travel” teams with demanding schedules. Players have matching warm-up uniforms. Their jerseys often have their names. Even at tender ages, athletic talent is viewed as a paying proposition—the path to a “good” college or even lucrative contracts. The New York Times Magazine recently ran a profile of Dylan, a 4-year-old skateboarder who already has endorsements. “I think kids are just getting really advanced as human beings now,” said one sponsor.

In the same spirit, adults are getting advanced as kids. American Demographics magazine, a gold mine of social trends, reports this: “A quarter century ago, the typical motorcycle rider was a male under 25 who would take off on his motorcycle to find
freedom... In 1998 [the average owner] was 38 years old, up from 27 in 1980. The majority—60 percent—were 35 or older.” Motorcycle makers “are pursuing these older, richer Boomer thrill seekers.”

The discovery at, say, 51 that life has disappointed inspires some people to act as though they’re 21. “Roaring down a mountain trail on an all-terrain vehicle [ATV], I careen among ruts, rocks and towering fir trees,” writes Sue Shellenbarger, author of The Wall Street Journal’s excellent Work & Family column. “Heart pounding, I accelerate, reveling in the speed.” Shellenbarger admitted to a “midlife crisis.” Her marriage had dissolved; her father had died. She took up skiing, rock climbing, ATVs—and bed rest. After she gunned the ATV, it flipped, dislocating her collarbone and leaving her badly bruised. Less dramatically, as NEWSWEEK pointed out a few weeks ago, countless parents need to reinvent themselves when their last children leave for college and they become empty nesters.

Indeed, there are safer ways to seem younger. In 2002, Americans spent $7.7 billion on 6.9 million cosmetic procedures, says the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery. This was more than triple the number in 1997 (2.1 million), and included 1.7 million Botox injections for facial wrinkles, 495,000 “chemical peels,” 125,000 face-lifts and 83,000 “tummy tucks.” Women accounted for 88 percent of these. Men more commonly resorted to Rogaine and Viagra (2002 sales: $1 billion). For everyone, there’s an Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine, which denies that “aging is natural and inevitable.”

Some criticize these adventures in agelessness. The bioethicist Leon Kass, quoted recently in The Wilson Quarterly, asked what “incentive would there be for the old to make way for the young” if people never physically aged. A new book, “Reclaiming the Game,” contends that the “professionalization” of youth sports is weakening academic life even at prestigious colleges—the Ivy League, schools like Williams and Amherst—by leading to an overemphasis on recruiting and consuming too much of students’ time. And countless psychologists and social workers have warned against the dangers of young girls’ dressing seductively. (“When young girls wear these clothes,” said one, “they are probably going to get attention they’re not ready for.”)

The protests, right or wrong, are futile, for the influences they oppose are too entrenched. It’s not simply that the mass media celebrate youth, beauty and vigor—the ideal age seems to be about 26—and thereby taunt anyone younger or older. Beyond that, the American obsession with the “pursuit of happiness” admits few natural limits, so why should anyone’s age be a disqualification for anything? These are powerful forces, which are sometimes helped along by something else—a little old-fashioned foolishness.

[From NEWSWEEK, November 3, 2003; about 850 words]
Worksheet

A: Comprehension

CONTENT:

Use all the relevant information in the text to answer the following questions in the number of words indicated in brackets (without, however, taking information from the part you are to translate). Use your own words as far as possible.

1. Describe the different ways the article mentions in which people do not act their age nowadays. (about 5-6 sentences).

2. What makes different people want to deny their age? (about 5 sentences)

3. Why do psychologists, social workers, and scientists oppose “these adventures in agelessness”? (about 5 sentences).

4. Why, according to the author, are any attempts to stop the development likely to remain futile? (3-4 sentences).

Form

5. Analyze the heading and two different stylistic devices. How do they support the overall message of the text?

B. Translation

Translate into idiomatic German from line 2 (“The young …”) to line 5 (“…their age”) and from l. 7 (“We have…” to l. 13 (“…age denial is everywhere”). Do not translate the name in square brackets.
Teilaufgabe II: Literary Composition

Choose one of the following topics. Write about 400 words.

**Topic 1  Nick Hornby: About a Boy**

Outline the development in *About a Boy* as a learning process brought about by the two protagonists’ realization that they belong nowhere and to nobody, a discovery that makes them try to find viable alternatives, each within his respective social context.

**Topic 2  Short Stories from Australia and New Zealand. Archie Weller: Going Home and Witi Ihimaera: Yellow Brick Road**

Describe to what extent the two opposing worlds influence the life of Billy Woodward and determine his destiny in Archie Weller’s *Going Home*. Briefly compare your findings with the situation of Matiu and his family who hope to start a better life in another city.